

SOV/91-59-6-8/33

AUTHORS: Persin, Yu.N., and Shcherbakov, A.D., Engineers

TITLE: Accelerated Starting-Up of Preengaged High-Pressure Turbines

PERIODICAL: Energetik, 1959, Nr 6, pp 12-13 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Until recently, the 2 VR-25 AEG turbines and 1 VR-20 VVS turbine in a Soviet power plant were warmed-up by stages, taking 8 to 10 hours. By that time, the temperature difference between the flange joints and the cylinder reached 120-150°C. A group of workers of the turbine shops suggested another method. The whole system, from the gate valves on mains III-IV to those on mains I-II, is warmed-up for 10 hours simultaneously. Then the steam is let in by way of the valves' periphery passages and the rotor is set in motion. Then the system is warmed-up and the turbine is accelerated the following way: at

Card 1/2

SOV/91-59-6-8/33

Accelerated Starting-Up of Preengaged High-Pressure Turbines

150-200 rpm for 1 hour, at 500 rpm for 30 minutes, at 1000 rpm for 30 minutes, at 2200 rpm for 20 minutes and at 2700-3000 rpm for 15 minutes. The increase of revolutions from one rate to another takes 10 minutes. The method of draining the turbine units is changed so that the whole 110 atm of steam in the I and II mains is directed to the bleeding-off steam main. By this method the losses of steam were reduced to a minimum, the temperature difference between the flange joints and the cylinder was cut down to 50-90°C and the starting-up time shortened to 4½ hours. There is 1 circuit diagram and 1 graph.

Card 2/2

PERSHIN, Yu. S.: Master Tech Sci (diss) -- "Automation of the operation of equipment with automatic generators for dielectric heating". Leningrad, 1959. 18 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Leningrad Polytech Inst im M. I. Kalinin), 150 copies (KL, No 2, 1959, 127)

PERSHIN, YU. S.
Radionphysics

Dissertation: "Dielectrics and Semiconductors as the Load of a Tube Generator."
Cand Tech Sci, Power Engineering Inst, Acad Sci Uzbek SSR, Tashkent, 1963.
(Referativnyy Zhurnal -- Fizika Moscow, Mar 64)

SO: SUP 213, 20 Sep 1964

PERSHIN, Yu.S.
~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

Calculating the load of a generator for dielectric heating
with continuous feed of material into its condenser. Trudy
Inst.energ.AN Uz.SSR no.8:122-143 '55. (MLRA 9:12)

(Dielectric heating) (Electric generators)

S/196/62/000/006/017/018
E194/E154

AUTHOR: Pershin, Yu.S.

TITLE: A method of calculating dielectric heating equipment
from the energy characteristics of the treated
material

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika i energetika,
no. 6, 1962, 17, abstract 6 K91. (In the Symposium
'Prom. primeneniye tokov vysokoy chastoty v
elektrotermii' (The industrial use of high frequency
currents in thermoelectricity), M.-L., Mashgiz,
1961, 136-146).

TEXT: The article describes the method of calculating the
load on a valve generator when the material is delivered by a
conveyor; it is based on considering the energy characteristics
of materials which either consist of small indivisible particles
(grains, seeds, hair, powders) or have one small fixed dimension
(paper, cloth, skins). Calculations are made of: the
equivalent resistance; the size and capacity of the working

Card 1/2

PERSHINA, A.

BRUSYANTSEV, N., kand. tekhn. nauk; *PERSHINA, A.*

Elements of oil filters used for fine purification, Avt. transp.
36 no.2:16-18 P '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Automobiles--Engines--Oil filters)

SOCHIVKO, L.F.; DULETOVA, M.Ye.; BOGOYAVLENSKAYA, N.A.; PERSHIN, Zh.A.

The IS-01 impulse stimulator. Med.prom. 15 no.9:51-53 S '61.
(MIRA 14:9)

1. Samostoyatel'noye konstruktorskoye tekhnologicheskoye byuro
"Biofizpribor".

(PHYSIOLOGICAL APPARATUS)

PERSHINA, A.I.

Stratigraphy of boundary layers of the upper Silurian and Devonian
in the Chernyshev Ridge. Trudy Komi fil. AN SSSR no.7:21-24 '59.

(MIRA 13:11)

(Chernyshev Ridge--Geology, Stratigraphic)

PERSHINA, A. I.: Master Geolog-Mineralog Sci (diss) -- "The stratigraphic and paleogeography of the Devonian deposits of the right bank of the middle Pechora and the southern portion of the Chernyshev stratum". Syktyvkar, 1959. 16 pp (Geol Inst of the Acad Sci USSR, Geol Inst of the Komi Affiliate of the Acad Sci USSR), 130 copies (KL, No 10, 1959, 124)

PERSHINA, A.I.

Position of the upper boundary of the Devonian in the Pechora
Valley portion of the Urals. Trudy Inst.geol. Komi fil. AN SSSR
no.2:3-10 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Pechora Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)

PERSHINA, Antonida Ivanovna; CHERNOV, A.A., doktor geol.-miner. nauk,
otv. red.; CHIZHOV, A.A., red. izd-va; AREFYEVA, G.P.,
tekh. red.

[Silurian and Devonian sediments of the Chernyshev Ridge] Si-
luriiskie i devonskie otlozheniia griady Chernysheva. Moskva,
Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1962. 120 p. 7 diagrams.

(MIRA 15:9)

(Chernyshev Ridge--Geology, Stratigraphic)

PERSHINA, Antonida Ivanovna; CHERNOV, A.A., prof., doktor geologo-mineral.
nauk, glavnyy red.; CHIZHOV, A.A., red.izd-va; ZENDEL', R.Ye.,
tekh.n.red.

[Stratigraphy and paleogeography of Devonian sediments on the
right bank of the central Pechora and the southern part of the
Chernyshev Ridge] Stratigrafiia i paleogeografiia devonakikh
otlozhenii Pravoberezh'ia srednei Pechory i iuzhnoi chasti
griady Chernysheva. Leningrad, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960.
144 p.

(MIRA 13:7)

(Pechora Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Pechora Valley--Paleogeography)

PERSHINA, A.I.

Ordovician and Silurian border layers in the Pechora Valley portion
of the Urals. Trudy Inst.geol.Komi fil. AN SSSR no.3:28-37 '62.

(MIRA 16:9)

(Pechora Valley—Geology, Stratigraphic)

KARPOV, M.S.; VERNIGOR, V.A.; BAT'KAYEV, R.Ya.; POPENKO, A.K.; IL'INA, K.A.;
IMRANOV, N.S.; PERSHINA, E.P.

Microbiological processes in surface silage. Trudy Inst.mikrobiol.
1 virus.AN Kazkah.SSR 6:133-140 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(ENSILAGE--MICROBIOLOGY)

MAKAROV, P.T.; PERSHINA, K.Ye.

Volumetric method for the determination of zinc in zinc
dialkyl dithiophosphate. Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel 8
no.10:62-64 0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Orenburgskiy neftemaslozavod.

PERSHINA, L.

GOLOVKIN, N., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; PERSHINA, L., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.

Processing and storage of crayfish under refrigeration [with
summary in English]. Khol. tekhn. 35 no.1:26-27 Ja-F '58.

(Crayfish)

(MIRA 11:2)

PERSHINA, L.A.; NOVIKOV, A.N.; GALOCHKIN, A.I.

Use of hydrolytic lignin for the production of powdered bakelite-type resins. Report No.2: Preparation of resins at a phenol-lignin ratio of 2:1 and 3:1. Izv. TPI 126:46-50 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

Pershin, L.A.

Effect of various catalysts on the direction and rate of bromination of aromatic compounds. B. V. Trunov and L. A. Pershin. *Sovetskaya Nauka, Moscow, Vysokomol. Soedin.* 1953, No. 2, 24-25. *Khim. Zhur.*, Khim., 1955, No. 3645; cf. *Chem.* 49, 13133d. — The bromination of C_6H_6 , $PhMe$ (I), $PhCl$ (II), and $PhOAc$ (III) in the presence of elements, bromides, and other compounds was studied using Cu, Ag, Mg, Zn, Cd, Hg, Al, Sn, Pb, P, As, Sb, Bi, S, Se, Te, Mn, iodine, Pt, Co, and Ni. In the case of C_6H_6 , the best catalysts were Fe, Zn, Al, Cu, Hg, Pb, Mg, Cd, and Te, and to a much lesser extent Al, Sb, and iodine. I was brominated appreciably faster; the behavior of the catalysts were essentially the same. II reacted slower than C_6H_6 , and only in the presence of Te was it brominated faster than C_6H_6 . III was brominated very slowly and in this case the most effective catalysts were Te, S, and Al. Of the bromides tested most effectively were $FeBr_3$, $AlBr_3$, $ZnBr_2$, and $SbBr_3$. Bromination of C_6H_6 was slightly accelerated by HBr and PhI , and inhibited by H_2O , $AcOH$, and aromatic amines. Bromination of C_6H_6 in the presence of Fe , Zn , Hg , Al , Sn , Pb , and Bi resulted in substitution products. In the presence of H_2O and $AcOH$ and in the absence of a catalyst, C_6H_6 mostly formed an addition product. I brominated in the presence of Zn , Fe , Bi , Cd , Sn , Cu , and Sb yielded mostly MeC_6H_4Br , and in the presence of H_2O or $C_6H_5NO_2$ formed mostly $PhClBr$. In the presence of Al , Pb , Hg , Ag , HBr , or PhI as well as without catalysts was obtained MeC_6H_4Br and $PhClBr$. M. Hase

2

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TRONOV, B.V.; PERSHINA, L.A.; MOROZOVA, V.M.; KOVALENOK, A.V.;
GALOCHKIN, A.I.

Thiophosphate derivatives of hydrolytic lignin and their insecti-
cidal effect. *Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom.* 14 no.5:10-11 '61.

(MIRA 16:7)

1. Tomskiy politekhnicheskii institut.
(Lignin) (Insecticides)

PERSHINA, L.A.; ZAGREBEL'NIY, S.N.

Interaction of diethylchlorothiophosphate with hydrolytic lignin
and its derivatives. Izv.TPI 111:46-50 '61. (MIA 16:9)

1. Predstavleno professorom doktorom khimicheskikh nauk B.V.
Tronovym.

(Thiophosphates) (Lignin)

PERSHINA, L. A.

Chemistry - Catalytic bromination

Card 1/1 : Pub. 151 - 26/42

Authors : Tronov, B. V., and Pershina, L. A.

Title : Effect of various catalysts on the tendency and rate of bromination of aromatic compounds

Periodical : Zhur. ob. khim. 24/9, 1608-1617, Sep 1954

Abstract : The catalysts found to be the most suitable for the bromination of aromatic compounds are listed. Zn, in the form of zinc powder, is considered the best practical catalyst for bromination of benzene. The hydrogen bromide, forming during bromination, accelerates the displacement reaction. Substances which inhibit or do not accelerate the displacement are described. These substances, particularly H_2O , also have a definite effect on the tendency of the reaction. It was also established that the bromination catalysis can be either homo- or heterogeneous. Four references: 3-USSR and 1-German (1932-1950). Tables.

Institution : The Polytechnicum, Tomsk

Submitted : January 18, 1954

PERSHINA L A

USSR/Organic Chemistry - Synthetic Organic Chemistry, E-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 61470

Author: Pershina, L. A.

Institution: None

Title: Direction and Rate of Bromination of Toluene in the Presence of
Different Catalysts

Original

Periodical: Izv. Tomsk. politekhn. in-ta, 1956, 83, 134-137

Abstract: See Referat Zhur - Khimiya, 1956, 12813

Card 1/1

GOLOVNIKIN, N.A.; PERSHINA, L.I.

Post mortem mechanical and chemical changes and their role in
the cold preservation of fish. Trudy Nauch.-issl. inst. mekh.
ryb. prom. 1 no.2:3-100 '61. (MIRA 18:3)

GOLUVKIN, N.A.; PERSHINA, L.I.; VOSKOBOY, A.V.

Volatile reducing substances as a fish quality index during its cold storage. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; pishch. tekhn. no. 2:161-168 '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut kholodil'noy promyshlennosti. Kafedra obshchey i kholodil'noy tekhnologii. (Fish--Preservation)

PERSHINA, Mrs. L. I.

Golovkin, N. A., Alyanovskiy, I. G., Pershina, Mrs. L. I., and Snagan, O. S.
(Leningrad Technological Institute of the Refrigerating Industry): "The Mechanics and
Chemistry of Muscular Tissue in the Refrigeration of Meat and Fish" /English - 7 pages/

report presented at the International Inst. of Refrigeration (IIR), Annual
Meetings of Commissions 3,4, and 5, Moscow, 3-6 Sep 1956.

GOLOVKIN, N.A., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; PERSHINA, L.I., inzh.

Effect of the partial freezing out of water on the quality of fish
and their storage life. Khol. tekhn. 38 no. 1:35-38 Ja-F '61.

(MIRA 14:4)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut kholodil'noy
promyshlennosti (for Golovkin). 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut mekhanizatsii rybnoy promyshlennosti (for Pershina).
(Fish, Frozen)

PERSHINA, L.I.

Adenosinetriphosphoric acid as a factor characterizing biochemical processes in the refrigeration treatment of fish.
Trudy LFIKHP 15:74-80 '58. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Predstavlena Kafedroy obshchey i kholodil'noy tekhnologii Leningradskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta kholodil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Fish, Frozen) (Adenosinetriphosphoric acid)

PERSHINA, L.I.

Methods for determining the solubility of actomyosin in fish muscles.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; pishch.tekh. no.5:157-161 '58.

(MIRA 11:11)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanizatsii
rybnoy promyshlennosti, kafedra obshchey i kholodil'noy tekhnologii.
(Fishery products--Preservation) (Actomyosins)

PERSHINA, L.M.

Resistance of steel conductors during short-circuit currents
and its simplest analytical expression. Trudy Inst.energ.AN
Uz.SSR no.8:144-152 '55.
(MLRA 9:12)

(Electric conductors) (Electric resistance)

PERSHINA, L.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

Analytical method for calculating short-circuit currents in networks with steel-cored lines. Elektrichestvo no.4:30-34 Ap '61.
(MIRA 14:8)

1. Tashkentskiy institut inzhenerov irrigatsii i mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva.
(Electric power distribution)

LOBANOV, P.; LOMA, G.; CHIZHEVSKIY, M.; VOROB'YEV, S.; VIL'YAMS, V.;
SOBOLEV, S.; PAVLOV, G.; GARKUSHA, I.; FRANTSSESON, V.; MERSHIN, A.;
PERSHINA, M.

Vladimir Petrovich Bushinskii. Zemledelie 8 no.7:94-95 J1 '60.
(MIRA 13:9)
(Bushinskii, Vladimir Petrovich, 1885-1960)

STATKEVICH, M., polkovnik; PERSHINA, M., podpolkovnik; RAD'KO, V., podpolkovnik;
PANFILENOK, podpolkovnik; SELINA, A., podpolkovnik; NIKONOVA, V.,
podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby

Features of rear-echelon support of troops in the mountains. Tyl
i snab. Sov. Voor. Sil 21 no. 1:33-45 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Ofitsery tyla Zakavkazskogo voyennogo okruga.
(Mountain warfare)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Moscow, U.S.S.R., Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
M.A., Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Instructions for the preparation of the report on the activities
of the KGB, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, U.S.S.R., Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

1. The report on the activities of the KGB, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, U.S.S.R., Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

USSR / Soil Science. Genesis and Geography of Soils.

J-2

Abstr Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biologiya, No 17, 1958, No. 77367

Author : Rarshina, M.Y.

Inst : Moscow Agricultural Academy imeni K. A. Timiryazov

Title : Genesis of Chestnut Soils of the Southwestern Part of the
Tersko-Kum Sandy Massifs

Orig Pub : Dokl. Mosk. s.-kh. akad. im K. A. Timiryazova, 1956, vyp.
23, 160-164

Abstract : The formation of chestnut soils on the ancient-alluvial
Tersko-Kum sands originates under the influence of different
species of vegetation. Under thickets of Elymus,
Agriophyllum, Isatis and Corispermum, which remove erosion
conditions with a 10-20% covering of them, chestnut,
weakly-humus, weakly-formed carbonate soils are formed.
Under wormwood-sandy-grass variety associations under a
cover of 20-40%, chestnut, light-humus underdeveloped soils

Card 1/2

Card 2/2

14-57-7-14965

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 7,
pp 124-125 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Pershina, M. N.

TITLE: Salinity as a Genetic and Regional Characteristic
of Chestnut Soils (O razvitii solontsevatosti kak
geneticheskogo i zonal'nogo svoystva kashtanovykh
pochv)

PERIODICAL: Dokl. Mosk. s.-kh. akad. im. K. A. Timiryazeva, 1956,
Nr 23, pp 165-169

ABSTRACT: On the basis of her detailed studies the author
asserts that vegetation is the basic cause of steppe
soil salinification. When salting of the sodium type
occurs in meadows, downward movement of waters and
alternating periods of salting and desalting create
conditions in which saline soils will form. An arid
climate and a heavy soil will increase salinification.

Card 1/2

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 7,
p 124 (USSR) 14-57-7-14963

AUTHOR: Pershina, M. N.

TITLE: Soil Formation in Arid Steppes (Pochvoobrazovatel'nyy
protsess v zone sukhikh stepey)

PERIODICAL: Dokl. Mosk. s.-kh. akad. im. K. A. Timiryazeva, 1956,
Vol 1, Nr 26, pp 51-55

ABSTRACT: It has been established that the biological cycle of
matter is very important in the formation of lightly
saline soils in the steppes where heavily saline
soils are absent. Lightly saline chestnut soils
develop gradually; first come chestnut soils, next
chestnut lightly saline soils, and finally lightly
saline soils. The historical development of vege-
tation and the sum total of all environmental factors
have influenced the genesis of chestnut soils. The

Card 1/2

USSR / Soil Science. Genesis and Geography of Soils.

J-2

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biologiya, No 17, 1958, No. 77366

Author : Perzhina, M. N.

Inst : Timiryazev Agricultural Academy

Title : On the Polygenetic Development of Chestnut Soils

Orig Pub : Izv. Timiryazovsk, s.-kh. akad., 1957, No 6, 75-84

Abstract : On the basis of many years of soil investigations by the author, and of materials in the literature, the following scheme of chestnut-soils development is proposed. 1) Formation of chestnut soils as a result of the original development of the steppe soil-formation. 2) Formation of chestnut solonetz soils as a result of saline permoa-tion of the solonetz. 3) Development of chestnut soils with some degree of marsh, meadow and meadow-chestnut soils. 4) Development of chestnut soils on tertiary rock. The possible means of development of soils of the southeast

Card 1/2

USSR/Soil Science. Soil Genesis and Geography

J-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 20, 1958, No 91557

Author : ~~Pershin M.M.~~, Vozitseva V.M.

Inst : Moscow Agricultural Acad. in K.A. Timiryazev

Title : Characteristics of Soil Formation in the Territory of
the Ancient Kungur-Maryinsk Alluvial Plain

Orig pub : Dokl. Mosk. s.-kh. akad. in K.A. Timiryazev, 1957, vyp.
29, 272-275

Abstract : In the territory and ancient delta of the Ima-Darya river
two types of sand are distributed: deflational (undisplaced)
and inflational (displaced). The sands are deposited in
old-irrigated takyrforn, sierozems, sierozem-meadow soils and
solonchaks. The deflational sandy hillock sands are char-
acterized by a negligible dry residue at 0.062 percent, low
alkalinity (HCO_3) - 0.017 percent, small Cl content - 0.012
percent and considerable CaCO_3 content - 11.5 percent.
When movement occurs at the surface of the solonchaks, the
inflational sandy hillock sands are enriched with water-

Card : 1/2

SHCHIMA, M.I., prof. doktor sel'skokhoz. nauk: VAKOVAYA, M.Ya., starshiy
nauchnyy sotrudnik

Biological cycle of ash-sap beetles in chestnut soils. Izv. Tikh.
no. 1:122-129, 1964.

.. kafedra pochvovedeniya sel'skokhozyaystvennoy akademii imeni
Timiryazeva.

PERSHINA, M. N.

"Grouping of the Volga and the Plovlya Watershed Soils According to Forest-
Growing Qualities," Pochvoved., No.12, 1949

Translation W-12499, 7 Aug 1950

PERSHINA, M.N., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

Polygenetic development of Chestnut soils [with summary in English].
Izv. TSKhA no.6:75-84 '57. (MIRA 11:3)

(Soils)

Name: FERSHINA, M. N.

Dissertation: Soils of the arid steppe zone of European Russia

Degree: Doc Agr Sci

Defended at
~~Applicant~~ Affiliation: Moscow Order of Lenin Agricultural Acad imeni K. A. Timiryazev

Publication
Defense Date, Place: 1956, Moscow

Source: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 48, 1956

15

CM

PERSHINA, M. N.

The influence of methods of clearing cut-over land on the chemical process of podzol soils in relation to the soil-forming process. M. N. Pershina. *Podology* (U. S. S. R.) 30, 828-40 (1935).—Burning of brush and undergrowth in cut-over land decreases the acidity and increases the absorbed Ca throughout the profile. J. S. J.

ADDITIONAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PERSHINA, M.N., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, prof.;
DODOLINA, V.T., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Fundamental features of the biological cycle of substances in the
subzone of semidesert steppes. Izv. TSKhA no.5:81-96 '61.

(MIRA 14:12)

(Minerals in soil)
(Plants, Effect of light on)

PEESHINA, M.N., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, prof.; IL'IN,
V.B., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; SEL'YAKOV, S.N.,
starshiy nauchnyy so'trudnik

Fractional composition of the humus of Chestnut soils in Central
Kulunda [with summary in English]. Izv. TSKhA no.4:73-81 '60.

(MIRA 13:9)

(Kulunda Steppe--Humus)

USSR/Soil Science - Physical and Chemical Properties of Soil.

J

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 19, 1958, 86740

Author : Pershina, M.N.

Inst : Moscow Agric. Acad. im. K.A. Timiryazev

Title : Certain Data on an Investigation of Oxidation-Reduction Potential in Turf-Podzolic Soils.

Orig Pub : Dokl. Mosk. s.-kh. akad. im. K.A. Timiryazeva, 1956, 1, No 26, 56-59

Abstract : The findings are briefly cited on determinations of the oxidation-reduction potential in turf-podzolic and peat-gleyey soils on the territory of the Forest Farm of the Timiryazev Agricultural Academy. Determinations of Eh were made in relation to the rH (ratio of H_2 and O_2) and pH of the soil solution in the genetic horizon during the vegetation. -- M.D.

Card 1/1

- 25 -

Title : Classification of Chestnut Soils. Report 2.

Orig Pub : Dokl. Mosk. s.-kh. akad. im. K.A. Timiryazeva, 1957, vyp.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001240120008-3"

Abstract : The chestnut soils are isolated as a direct and original manifestation of the steppe soil formation process, as the transition of certain soils into the type of chestnuts within the zone and as the transition of subzone soils into the chestnut type owing to changes in climatic conditions. -- E.A. Kornblyum

Card 1/1

POPOVA, L.A., inzh.; ANTIPINA, V.I.; GRAKHOV, A.N., starshiy inzh.; PERSHINA, M.P., tekhn.; TEREN'T'YEVA, K.A., starshiy tekhn.; ZARINA, Ye.S.; TUULYA-METS, Kh.Yu., inzh.; MERILA, L.A., starshiy inzh.; KUZNETSOV, I.V., red.; EYPRE, T.F., red.; SVITINA, A.A., red.; MOISEYEV, I.N., red.; FLAUM, M.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Hydrological yearbook] Gidrologicheskii ezhegodnik. Leningrad, Gidrometeor. izd-vo. 1957. Vol.1. [Basin of the Baltic Sea] Bassein Baltiiskogo moria. Nos.0-3. [Basins of the Gulf of Finland and the Gulf of Riga from the Russian-Finnish frontier to the northern watershed of the Salaca River] Basseiny Finskogo i Rizhskogo zalivov ot gosudarstvennoi granitsy s Finliandiei do severnogo vodorazdela r.Salatsa. Pod red. I.V.Kuznetsova i T.F.Eipre. 1961. 460 p. (MIRA 14:9)
(Baltic Sea region—Hydrology) (Kama Valley—Hydrology)

GULYAYEV, A.P.; YAKSHINA, O.K.; PERSHINA, N.F.

Siliconizing molybdenum. Sbor. trud TSNIICHM no.35:57-62 '63.
(MIRA 17:2)

PERSHINA, R.A.

Approximate calculation of the probability degree of minimum
temperatures. Trudy NIIAK no.18:24-28 '62.

(MIRA 16:8)

PERSHINA, R.A.

Principles underlying the grouping of observational data in calculating single-peak distribution standards. Trudy NIIAK no.12:29-35 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Climatology)

PERCHINA, R.A.

Use of the composition method for calculating extreme maximum
temperatures of various probability degrees. Trudy MIA n. 16:
44-54 '64. (MIA 1844)

PERSHINA, R.A.

Estimating the accuracy of some statistical indices with regard to
the establishment of minimum temperature frequency types. Trudy
NIIAK no.12:23-24.161. (MIRA 14:10)
(Atmospheric temperature)

SAPOZHNIKOVA, S.A.; Prinimali uchastiye: PERSHINA, R.A.; FADYEVA, L.V.

Experience in using IGY data for applied climatology of the globe.
Meteor. issl. no.9:137-142 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

L 26094-65 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACCESSION NR: AT5001404

S/2667/64/000/026/0044/0054

AUTHOR: Pershina, R. A.

TITLE: Experience in using a composite method for computing extreme maximum temperatures of varying degrees of probability

SOURCE: Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut aeroklimatologii. Trudy, no. 26, 1964. Klimatologiya (Climatology), 44-54

TOPIC TAGS: climatology, temperature extreme, weather forecasting, temperature forecasting

ABSTRACT: A number of branches of industry and the need for maintenance of a particular quality of data and apparatus are frequently determined by the probability of a certain temperature level. However, mechanical computation of the probability of absolute maxima on the basis of a limited number of years leads to false conclusions. Although a number of authors have proposed methods for evaluating the probability of such phenomena, the distribution law derived for describing the phenomenon does not take into account all the factors involved in the genesis of extreme temperatures in the surface layer of the atmosphere. If great accuracy is required it is necessary to employ the maximum combination of genetic

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ACCESSION NR: AT5001404

and statistical methods for the investigation. Against the background of regional conditions which remain virtually unchanged for a month or even a season, there are aperiodic changes in temperature caused by a change of pressure formations and other processes. These processes are a source of random variations of both the diurnal mean temperatures (t) and the diurnal extreme deviations from this mean (Δ). For this reason, the maximum temperature is the sum of a more or less random combination of data on t and Δ . For this reason, the reliability of evaluations of the probabilities of maximum temperatures can be improved by basing the computations on the method of composition of distribution functions, which has already been used in the Soviet Union, particularly in the field of hydrology. The components t and Δ form a combined sample which is obtained by the formation of all possible combinations of the recorded observations of the random values t and Δ . Discussion of the method leads to the conclusions that its use yields a definite improvement in evaluations of the probability of absolute temperature maxima. Orig. art. has: 17 formulas, 6 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut aeroklimatologii, Moscow
(Aeroclimatology scientific research institute)

SUBMITTED: 00
NO REF SOV: 011

ENCL: 00
OTHER: C03

SUB CODE: ES

Card 2/2

PERSHINA, R.A.

Indirect methods for calculating some basic indices of the
curves of the frequency of maximum temperatures. Trudy NIIAK
no. 11:3-8 '63 (MIRA 17:8)

Calculation of the frequency of maximum temperatures in the
U.S.S.R. Ibid.:9-23

ACCESSION NR: AP4022211

S/0050/64/000/003/0017/0023

AUTHOR: Pershina, R. A.

TITLE: Application of a compositional method for computing certainty of maximal temperatures

SOURCE: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, no. 3, 1964, 17-23

TOPIC TAGS: probability law, reproducibility, weather forecasting

ABSTRACT: The author considers this problem because of the great present need of determining reproducibility of extremes in temperature. Mechanical computations of probabilities for absolute maximums may give spurious results when the number of observations (years of observation) is small. Ordinary methods for determining probability of extremes from observational data are not designed for (and are not suitable for) great accuracy. The compositional method is based on computations of possible rare combinations (for many years of observation) of individually observed extreme values of the components that favor the occurrence of striking extremes in temperature. Essentially it means that each component individually causes some impulse almost wholly independent of another such component, the effect depending

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ACCESSION NR: AP4022211

on the strength of the impulse. The temperature maximum or extreme will be the sum of the daily mean and the daily maximum deviation from this mean. When some connection exists between the mean temperature and the deviation, evaluation of probability for maxima in temperature by means of absolute curves for probability of mean and deviation of mean may be coarse. It becomes necessary to remove this dependence by introducing some variable. Normally, however, the daily mean and the deviation are but weakly dependent on each other, and it is therefore possible to improve computations of probability for absolute maxima by means of them. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 9 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut aeroklimatologii (Scientific Research Institute of Aeroclimatology)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 08Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES, MA

NO REF SOV: 011

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4026422

S/2667/63/000/011/0009/0023

AUTHOR: Pershina, R. A.

TITLE: Computation of the frequency of maximum temperatures for the territory of the USSR

SOURCE: Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut aeroklimatologii. Trudy*, no. 11, 1963. Klimatologiya i aviaklimatologiya (Climatology and aviation climatology), 9-23

TOPIC TAGS: meteorology, weather forecasting, long-range weather forecasting, temperature extreme, air temperature, climate

ABSTRACT: Certain peculiarities of the distribution of maximum temperatures over the territory of the USSR for the middle month of each season have been determined. Standard curves have been constructed showing the probability of maximum temperatures for a large part of this area. Data for the limited period 1936-1953 were used; a longer period was not used because only data for the years mentioned were available on punch cards and all computations were made on electronic computers. The choice of the statistical characteristics was based on the same considerations used by the author in a similar study of classification of the frequency of minimum temperatures (Tr. NIIAK, no. 12, 1961); the author therefore does not repeat the description of certain of his

Cord 1/9

ACCESSION NR: AT4026422

procedures. The two principal indices used were $P\bar{T}_{max}$ -- the probability of mean maximum temperature, quantitatively equal to the frequency of all maximum temperatures below the mean long-term value, and θ_{max} -- the mean absolute deviation. Figures 1 and 2 of the Enclosure illustrate the mean absolute deviation and the probability of the mean maximum temperature; two systems of isolines are used. The SSSR has been regionalized on the basis of statistical data, but also taking into account uniformity of climatic and physiogeographic conditions; 21 types of probability curves were determined (corresponding data for the four seasons are tabulated). Appendix I lists the network of stations whose data were used in classifying the probability of deviations of maximum temperatures from their mean value; about 130 stations are listed. Appendix II is a summary table of standard probability (in %) of deviations of maximum temperatures from their mean values for July; stations are listed by regions corresponding to the probability curves (2 to 20 stations per region). Standard maps for all the regions defined on basis of probability curves are shown in Fig. 3 of the Enclosure. The characteristics $P\bar{T}_{max}$ and θ_{max} are statistically independent and their isolines usually do not coincide. The pattern of regions is analyzed. Orig. art. has: 8 formulas, 3 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut aeroklimatologii (Scientific Research Institute of Aeroclimatology)

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ACCESSION NR: AT4026422

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 16Apr64

ENCL: 06

SUB CODE: AS

NO REF SOV: 011

OTHER: 000

Card 3/9

ACCESSION NR: AT4026422

ENCLOSURE: 01

FIGURE 1

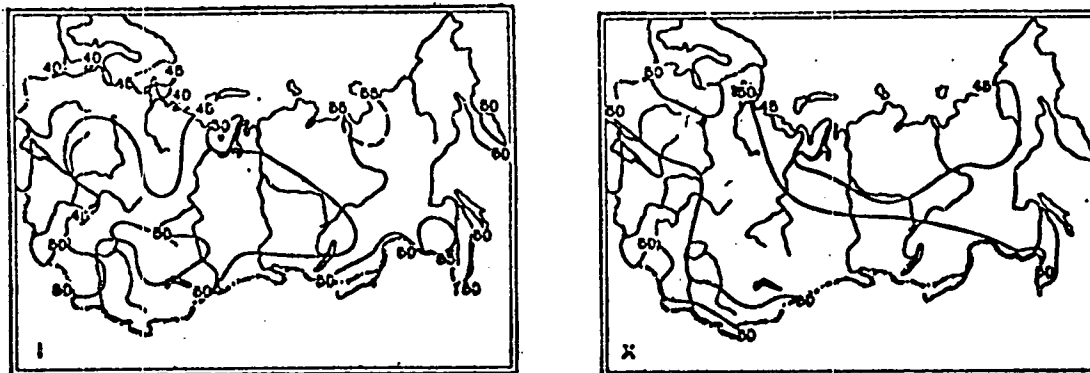


Fig. 1 - Maps of distribution of $P_T \max$ (%) for January, April, July and October

Card 4/9

PERSHINA, R.A.

Use of the compositional method for the calculation of the
provision of maximum temperature. Meteor. i gidrol. no.3:
17-23 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut aeroklimatologii.

PERSHINA, R.A.

Experience in calculating the equivalent-independent number of observations from a set of diurnal temperature extremes. Trudy NIIAK no.33:3-5 '65.

Principles of grouping data in calculating some statistical characteristics of single-vertex (temperature) distribution curves. Ibid.:6-10 (MIFA 18:12)

L 05243-67 EWT(1) GW/JXT(CZ)

ACC NR: AT6013751

SOURCE CODE: UR/2667/65/000/033/0003/0005

AUTHOR: Perzhina, R. A.

ORG: none ^{*}

21
B+1

TITLE: Calculation of the effective number of independent observations from the aggregate of daily temperature extremes

SOURCE: ^{*} Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut aeroklimatologii. Trudy, no. 33, 1965. Voprosy klimatologii (Problems in climatology), 3-5

TOPIC TAGS: air temperature, calculation, diurnal variation

ABSTRACT: To elicit whether the mutual dependence of individual observations is retained to some degree for diurnal temperature extremes, experimental calculations of the autocorrelation functions of maximal temperatures based on data of a meteorological station for July with an 11-year period of observation were carried out. A nomogram for determining the standard of the probabilities of meteorological elements is proposed. Data are presented which show how much the accuracy and reliability of estimates of probabilities are overexaggerated in comparison with actuality if it is taken into consideration that all observations are independent. It is concluded that there is much less information on maximal temperature conditions for the

Cord 1/2

L 05243-67

ACC NR: AT6013751

period of observation used than could be expected on the basis of the total number of daily observations. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas and 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001

Card

2/2

L 05244-67 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AT6013752

SOURCE CODE: UR/2667/85/000/033/0006/0010

AUTHOR: Pershina, R. A.

ORG: none *AK*

15
B+1

TITLE: Principles of grouping data when calculating certain statistical characteristics of (temperature) distribution curves having one maximum

SOURCE: *12* Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut aeroklimatologii. Trudy, no. 33, 1965. Voprosy klimatologii (Problems in climatology), 6-10

TOPIC TAGS: air temperature, temperature distribution, statistic analysis

ABSTRACT: The basic principles of grouping observational data in large samplings are examined in connection with calculating certain characteristics of temperature distribution. The errors of grouping are determined in the first approximation as a function of the number of groups. On the basis of the mathematical analysis made by the author it is possible to presume how much the results of calculations of the statistical characteristics of temperature distribution can become worse with various methods of grouping the data and thus determine the most efficient number of groups corresponding to the calculation accuracy required and possible with a given sampling. Orig. art. has: 4 formulas, 1 table, and 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 002

Cord 1/1 *gd*

BASHKIROVA, G.M.; PERSHINA, T.A.

Mass and falling velocity of snowflakes. Trudy GGO no.156:89-100 1974.
(MIRA 17:10)

SAPOZHNIKOVA, S.A.; Primali uchastiye: PERSHINA, R.A., mladshiy
nauchnyy sotrudnik; BUYANOVA, N.I., starshiy inzhener-proyektirovshchik;
ALESHINA, T.P., tekhnik; FADEYEVA, L.V., tekhnik

Calculating the frequency of minimum temperatures in the European
part of the U.S.S.R. Trudy NIIAK no.12:93-134 '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Atmospheric temperature)

L 61856-65 EWT(1)/FCC Pi-4 G/

ACCESSION NR: AT5016804

UR/2531/65/000/176/0035/0042

AUTHOR: Bashkirova, G. M.; Pershina, T. A.

TITLE: Character of the freezing of drops of aqueous solutions of lead iodide

SOURCE: Leningrad, Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy, no. 176, 1965. Voprosy fiziki oblakov i aktivnykh vozdeystviy (Problems in cloud physics and active modification), 35-42

TOPIC TAGS: lead iodide, cloud physics, water droplet, ice, fog, crystallization nuclei

ABSTRACT: The character of freezing of drops of aqueous solutions of lead iodide was investigated in an experimental chamber in which there was a horizontal microscope with a holder attached in the focal plane and a filament for the placement of drops of the solution. The drops were observed and photographed with magnifications of 56 and 120 X. Investigations of the freezing of drops of saturated PbI_2 solution were made at temperatures of -9 and -19C. The individual drops measured from 500 to 1500 microns in diameter. The photographs revealed that after the drops were placed on the filament they maintained their transparency for the first few seconds, their edges were even and clearly defined

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L 61856-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5016804

and no particles were observed visually within the drops. Approximately 3-5 seconds after being placed on the filament, they became slightly turbid and in some parts it was possible to detect particles of PbI_2 which increased rapidly in number with time; in addition, the drops again became transparent and rapidly moving particles of PbI_2 became visible within them. With time, the dimensions of the PbI_2 particles within the drops increased, some parts of the drop became white, and the motion of the particles slowed down. The drop again began to become turbid, but the random motion of particles within the entire drop remained clearly visible to the time of complete freezing of the drop. At this stage, ice particles of the frazil type appeared within the drop. The filament could easily be introduced into the drop or withdrawn from it. Each of these steps is illustrated by photographs and analyzed and explained in the text. Other modifications of the experiment are also described, such as the freezing of drops of an unsaturated PbI_2 solution. On the basis of the described experiments it is concluded that the freezing of drops of a saturated PbI_2 solution begins from within due to the crystallizing out of particles of the dissolved substance in the process of cooling, when there is a relatively small degree of supercooling of the drops. The freezing of drops of a saturated PbI_2 solution in the case of a relatively strong and prolonged ventilation of the drops usually occurs without a rupture. However, in the case of rapid cooling of drops, the latter sometimes

Card 2/3

L 61856-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5016804

either split in half at the time of total freezing or fractures develop on their surfaces. During the freezing of drops of the solution, there is an expulsion of PbI₂ particles to their surfaces. PbI₂ particles can also escape from the droplets during their freezing. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya, Leningrad (Main Geophysical Observatory)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SCV: 004

OTHER: 001

Card

281
3/3

L 61857-65 EMT(1)/FCC P1-h GW
ACCESSION NR: AT5016805

UR/2531/65/000/176/0043/0050

AUTHOR: Bashkirova, G. M.; Pershina, T. A.

TITLE: Crystallization of supercooled fogs when sprayed by a saturated solution of lead iodide

SOURCE: Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy, no. 176, 1965. Voprosy fiziki oblakov i aktivnykh vozdeystviy (Problem in cloud physics and active modification), 43-50

TOPIC TAGS: weather modification, fog modification, supercooled fog, cloud physics, lead iodide, fog chamber, crystallization nucleus

ABSTRACT: Three series of experiments were carried out to clarify certain aspects of the process of crystallization of a supercooled fog when drops of a saturated solution of PbI_2 are introduced. The experiments, in a fog chamber, were made to compare the sizes and quantity of drops of the solution introduced into a fog or fog chamber where no fog has been created and the dimensions and quantity of ice crystals forming as a result of spraying the solution. Observations were made of the appearance of ice crystals in the chamber after all the drops of the solution introduced into the chamber had settled to the bottom.

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L 61857-55

ACCESSION NR: AT5016805

In the first series of experiments, the spraying of the saturated PbI_2 solution (at 30-50°C) was into a supercooled water fog; in the second series, the spraying continued until a water fog was formed, and in the third series the spraying was into a chamber without a fog. The entire process was recorded by microphotography. The sequence of the experiments is described in detail and the results are given in photographs, diagrams and tables. Among the conclusions drawn are the following. The formation of ice crystals in the second series of experiments, in which the fog was created after settling of all the introduced drops, indicates that the crystals do not develop on freezing droplets of the solution. This is also indicated by the fact that the quantity of ice crystals forming as a result of spraying the solution in the fog is an entire order of magnitude greater than the quantity of droplets introduced into the fog and also from the fact that, in all three series of experiments, a large quantity (from 36 to 80%) of the ice crystals are formed, after whose melting drops are produced whose diameters are smaller than the minimum diameters of the drops of solution introduced into the fog or the chamber containing no fog. The appearance of ice crystals in the fogs created in the second series of experiments and the absence of ice crystals in fogs before whose creation distilled water was sprayed instead of a saturated solution of PbI_2 , indicates that crystallization nuclei enter the chamber with the drops of saturated PbI_2 solution. It is postulated that the development of ice crystals during the spraying of a saturated solution of

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L 61857-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5016305

PbI₂ in a supercooled fog created in a small fog chamber can occur on very tiny particles of PbI₂ expelled from the drops of the solution at the time of the appearance of the ice phase on their surface. The fact that ice slivers and fragments were not discovered in the light beam in the second series of experiments indicates that in these experiments ice crystals did not develop on such crystallization nuclei. When a saturated PbI₂ solution is sprayed into a fog created in a small fog chamber, the crystallization nuclei are submicroscopic particles of PbI₂ escaping from the surface layer of the drops of the solution in the process of their freezing. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 2 formulas and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya, Leningrad (Main Geophysical Observatory)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 001

Card

3/3

BASHKIROVA, G.M.; PERSHINA, T.A.

Some data on observations of snowflake forms. Trudy GGO no.57:19-
35 '56. (MIRA 10:1)

(Snow)

PERSHINA, Ye. A.

USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Tumors.

T-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, 3206

Author : Pershina, Ye.A.

Inst : -

Title : A Large Mixed Tumor of the Left Parotid Gland.

Orig Pub : Vrachebnoye Delo, 1955, No 8, 771-772

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

KOBRANCOVA, Vera Nikolayevna; DAKHNOVA, V.N., doktor geol.-miner. nauk,
prof., red.; PERSHINA, Ye.G., ved. red.; VORONCOVA, V.V.,
tekhn. red.

[Physical properties of rocks; petrophysics] Fizicheskie svoi-
stva gornykh porod; petrofizika. Pod red. V.N.Dakhnova. Mo-
skva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 490 p. (MIRA 16:2)
(Petrology)

ALEKSEYEV, F.A., redaktor; PERSHINA, Ye.G., vedushchiy redaktor; TROPIMOV, A.V., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Geochemistry for field and industry] Polevaia i promyslovaia geokhimiia. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry. No.2. 1953. 52 p. (MLRA 7:12)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye geofizicheskoy i geokhimicheskoy razvedki.

(Geochemistry) (Petroleum--Analysis)

PERSHINA, Ye.G.

ALEKSEYEV, F.A., redaktor; PERSHINA, Ye.G., redaktor; TROPIMOV, A.V.,
tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Field and industrial geochemistry] Polevaia i promyslovaia geo-
khimiia. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-top-
livnoi lit-ry. No.3. 1954. 68 p. (MIRA 8:4)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye geofizicheskoy i geo-
khimicheskoy razvedki.

(Petroleum geology) (Gas, Natural--Geology) (Boring)

PERSHINA, L.A.
TRONOV, B.V.; PERSHINA, L.A.

Effect of different catalysts on the direction and rate of bromination
of aromatic compounds. Soob.o nauch.rab.chl.VKH0 no.2:24-25 '53.

(MIRA 10:10)

(Catalysts) (Bromination) (Aromatic compounds)

LITVINOV, S.Ya.; ARKHAROV, L.V.; KOMAROV, S.G., doktor geologo-mineralo-
gicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; PERESHINA, Ye.G., redaktor; POLOSINA,
A.S., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Technical geophysics] Promyslovaia geofizika. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-
tekhn. izd-vo nef'tianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1954. 184 p.
(Geophysics) (MLRA 7:10)
(Petroleum geology)

PROK, I.Yu.; LAVRUSHKO, P.N., redaktor; ASADOV, I.M., redaktor;
PERSHINA, Ye.G., redaktor; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhnicheskii
redaktor.

[Practical manual on the operation of oil wells for oil
field foremen] Prakticheskoe rukovodstvo po ekspluatatsii
skvazhin dlia masterov po dobyche nefii. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo nefianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry,
1954. 339 p. (MLRA 7:12)
(Petroleum--Pumping)

PERSHINA, Ye.G.

KALENOV, Ye.N.; KOMAROV, S.G.; RYABINKIN, L.A.; SOKOLOV, V.A.; FEDORENKO, A.N.; SOROKIN, L.V., professor, doktor fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, redaktor [deceased]; PERSHINA, Ye.G., vedushchiy redaktor; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[General course in the geophysical methods of prospecting for petroleum and gas deposits] Obshchii kurs geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki neftiannykh i gazovykh mestorozhdenii. Izd. 2-e, ispr. i dop. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1954. 457 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 8:1)

(Petroleum geology) (Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

FEDYNSKIY, V.V., redakter; PERISHINA, Ye. G., redakter; POLOSINA, A.S.,
tekhnicheskii redakter.

[Geophysics in prospecting and industry] Rasvedechnaia i promys-
levaia geofizika. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo nefti i
i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry no.14. 1955. 59 p. (MIRA 9:5)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye geofizicheskoy raz-
vedki. (Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

GALONSKIY, Pavel Petrovich; PERSHINA, Ye.G., redaktor; POLOSINA, A.S.,
tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[The fight against paraffin in oil production; theory and practice]
Bor'ba s parafinom pri dobyche nefiti; teoriia i praktika. Moskva,
Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1955.
148 p. (MLRA 8:9)

(Paraffins) (Petroleum)

PERSHINA, Ye. G.

BROD, Ignatiy Osipovich; LEVINSON, Vitaliy Grigor'yevich; MIRCHINK, M.F., redaktor; PERSHINA, Ye.G. redaktor; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Origin of oil and petroleum-gas reservoirs; a survey of foreign literature from the years 1940-1954] Proiskhozhdenie nefti i neftegazonakoplenie; obzor zarubezhnoi literatury za 1940-1954 gg. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry 1955. 239 p. (MLRA 8:10)
(Petroleum geology)

PERSHIN, Ye. G.

ORKIN, E.G.; KUCHINSKIY, P.K.; KUSAKOV, M.M., professor, doktor fiziko-khimicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; GEYMAN, M.A., redaktor; ~~PERSHINA, Ye.G., redaktor; TROFIMOV, A.V., tekhnicheskii redaktor.~~

[Physics of oil reservoirs] Fizika neftnogo plasta. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftnoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1955.
299 p. (MLRA 8:10)

(Petroleum engineering)

PERSHINA, Ye.G.

VASIL'YEV, V.G.; KOSYGIN, Yu.A., redaktor; BEKMAN, Yu.K., redaktor;
PERSHINA, Ye.G., redaktor; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Natural gas handbook for a geologist] Spravochnik geologa po pri-
rodnomu gazu. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-
toplivnoi lit-ry. Vol.3. [Geological and prospecting work] Geologo-
poiskovye raboty]. 1955. 712 p. (MIRA 8:5)
(Gas, Natural--Geology) (Prospecting)

VASSERMAN, M.A.; GET'YE, V.A.; KONSTANTINOV, S.V.; REYTMAN, I.M., redaktor;
~~PERSHINA~~ Ye.G., vedushchiy redaktor; TROFIMOV, A.V., tekhnicheskii
redaktor

[Catalog: Spare parts for petroleum apparatus] Katalog: Zapasnye
chasti k neftianomu oborudovaniyu. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo
neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry. Pt.1. [Geological and prospecting
apparatus] Geologo-rasvedochnoe oborudovanie. Sec.3. [Engines for
geological and prospecting drilling] Dvigateli dlia geologo-rasve-
dochnogo bureniia. No.1. [ND22 oil engine] Neftianoi dvigatel'
ND22. 1956. 31 p. [LND22 oil engine] Neftianoi dvigatel' LND22.
1956. 38 p. (MLRA 9:7)

1. Soyuznefteburmashremont, Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy trest.
(Gas and oil engines)

VASSERMAN, M.A.; GET'YE, V.A.; KONSTANTINOV, S.V.; REYTMAN, I.M., redaktor;
PERSHINA, Ye.G., redaktor, TROFINOV, A.V., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Catalog of spare parts for petroleum equipment] Katalog: zapasnye
chasti k neftiannomu oborudovaniyu. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo
neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry. Pt. 1 [Equipment for geological
prospecting] Geologo-razvedochnoe oborudovanie. Section 3 [Engines
for boring in geological prospecting] Dvigateli dlia geologo-razve-
dochnogo bureniia. No. 1 [Petroleum engine, model ND40] Neftianoi
dvigatel' ND40. 1956. 38 p. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Soyusneftebuzmashremont, Gosudarstvennyi soyuznyi trest.
(Petroleum industry--Equipment and supplies) (Prospecting)

LUKAVCHENKO, Petr Ivanovich; FEDYNSKIY, V.V., redaktor; PERSHINA, Ye. G.,
redaktor; TROFIMOV, A.V., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor. (MIRA 9:5)

[Gravimetric prospecting for oil and gas; instructions for work
with gravimeters] Gravimetricheskaya razvedka na neft' i gas;
rukovodstvo po rabote s gravimetrami. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.
izd-vo neftianoi i gerne-teplivnoi lit-ry, 1956. 336 p. (MIRA 9:5)
(Gravimeter) (Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

CHARYGIN, Mikhail Mikhailovich, professor; ZUBKOV, V.V., kandidat geologo-mineral'nykh nauk, dotsent, retsenzent; KAZAKOV, M.P., redaktor; PERSHINA, Ye.G., redaktor; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhnicheskii redaktor

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